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THE TABLET.—No. XLV.

"And each short maid in spite of nature
"May add a cubit to her stature."

I HAVE often admired at the condescension that women of intrinsic elegance shew, in submiting to an excess of fashions, which only diminish such charms as have a real existence in nature. Simple neatness gives a beautiful person far more pleasing attractions, than any ornaments, which fancy or artifice can invent. The most therefore that a fine woman should aim at, is to avoid singularity If in her dress, she assumes any unusual glare, her appearance may dazzle the eyes of beholders more, but it will affect their hearts less. The forms of etiquette are designed to bring persons, who associate together, on some degree of equality, for the time being. It hides the deformities of one, and veils the excellencies of another.

In a circle of ladies highly dressed, it is not easy to form particular attachments. Those causes that excite admiration seldom engage the tender sentiments of the heart. For this reason, a woman often has many admirers, who has not a single lover. A towering fanciful head-dress and other flaring decorations may be an advantage to a girl, whose size and figure are not naturally favorable; but they have the reverse effect on one who wears the graces of native elegance. In short, a woman of inherent beauty commits an imprudent act, whenever she makes her dress so conspicuous as to be looked at, more than herself. It is rather a discredit to a charming girl, that her most dangerous rival should come from a milliner's shop.

The etiquette of courts, like that of dress, is calculated to obscure the real character. Those who assemble at the levees of princes, all appear under a mask. There are no circumstances that indicate the peculiar qualities of men, on these occasions. If a blockhead commits no mistake, he passes for a fashionable man, and meets with attention from philosophers. If the most solid merit is unattended with a knowlege of etiquette, it will pass, in such a situation, as a thing of no value. Those rules, which knaves have in all ages invented for the sake of deceiving and managing fools, have obtained a currency among the wisest and best of men. It is necessary that it should be so.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 1789.

SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Debate on the subject of fixing the PERMANENT SEAT of GOVERNMENT—Continued.

Mr. MADISON: If this delay should not produce any alteration in the sentiments of the gentlemen, it will at least soften that hard decision that seems to be so unfavorable to the friends of the Patowmac. I hope we shall all concur in the great principles on which we ought to conduct and decide this business. I conceive that an equal attention to the great rights of every part of the community is the principle on which we are to proceed. No government, Sir, not even the most despotic, can go beyond a certain point, without violating that idea of equal right, which prevails in the mind of every community. In republican governments, justice, and equality form the basis of the system; and perhaps the structure can rest on no other foundation that the wisdom of man can devise. In a federal republic, give me leave to say, it is even more necessary and proper that a sacred regard should be paid to them. For beyond the sense of the community at large, which has its proper agency in such a system, no such government can act with safety. The federal interest involves local distinctions, which produce local jealousies, and give at the same time a greater local capacity to support and exert this sense most effectually. In a confederacy of States, in which the people operate in one direction as citizens, and in another as forming political communities, the local governments will ever possess a superior capacity to take advantage of those powers on which the protection of their rights depend. If these great rights be the basis of republics, and if there be a double necessity of attending to them in a federal republic, it is further to be considered, that there is no one right, of which the people can judge with more ease and certainty, and of which they will judge with more jealousy, than of the establishment of the permanent seat of their government, and Sir, I am persuaded that however often this subject may be discussed in the representative body, or however the attention of the community may be drawn to it, the observations I have made will be more and more verified. We see the operation of this sentiment fully exemplified in what has taken place in the several States. In every instance where the seat of government has been placed in an eccentric position, we have seen the people either successfully or unsuccessfully struggling to place it where it ought to be. In some instances they have not yet succeeded, but I believe they will succeed in all. In many they have actually gained their point.

One of the first measures in the State of Virginia since the revolution, was the removal of the seat of government from an eccentric position to one which corresponded more with the sense of the State, and an equal regard to the rights of the community. In North-Carolina we have seen the same principle operate: in South Carolina the same. In the State of Pennsylvania, powerful as the inducements are, in favor of its capital, we have seen serious and almost successful efforts already to translate it to a more proper place. In the State of Delaware, where the government was as little removed from the centre as in any other State, we have seen the same spirit operate. In the State of New-York we have seen the same thing, with some fluctuations, arising from occasional circumstances of convenience. In Massachusetts the same efforts have been made, and in all probability, when some temporary considerations cease, we shall find the same principle acting there also. Sir, it is not surprising, when we consider the nature of mankind, that this should be the case.

With respect, however, to the federal government, there is one consideration, which shews in a peculiar manner the necessity and policy of paying a strict attention to this principle. One of the greatest objections which has been made by the opponents of the system, which has been admited by its friends, is the extent of our limits. It has been asserted by some, and almost feared by others, that within so great a space no free government can exist. I hope and trust, that the opinion is fallacious. But at the same time, Sir, acknowleging it to have a certain degree of force, it is equally incumbent on those, who wish well to the Union, that this inconvenience should be diminished as much as possible. The way to diminish it, is to place the government in that spot which will be least removed from every part of the empire. Carry it to an eccentric position, and it will be equivalent to an extention of our limits. And if our limits are already extended so far as warrants in any degree the apprehension above mentioned, we ought to take care not to extend them farther.

But the truth is, that in every point of view in which we can regard this subject, we shall find it a subject of importance. It is important that every part of the community should have the power of sending, with equal facility, to the seat of government such representatives to take charge of their interest as they are most disposed to confide in. If you place the government in an eccentric situation, the attendance of the members, and all who are to transact the public business, will not be equally convenient. The members of the Union will not have an equal chance of being represented by men of the best abilities. You do therefore violate the principle of equality, in a part which is peculiarly vulnerable. If we consider the expence, that is an inconvenience not without its weight.

In the last compensations that have been voted, the eccentricity of our position has had a disagreeable influence. The more remote the government is, the greater will be the necessity of making liberal compensations, and holding out powerful inducements in order to obtain serviceable men to represent you; and you can make no distinction; you must give to those who have the least inconvenience, the same as those who have the most. The seat of government is of great importance, if you consider the diffusion of wealth which proceeds from this source. I presume that the expenditures that will take place where the government will be established, by those who are immediately concerned in its administration, and by others who may resort to it, will not be less than half a million of dollars a year. It is to be regretted that those who may be most convenient to the centre, should enjoy those blessings in a higher degree than others. But it is an evil which is imposed on us by necessity; we diminish it as we place the source from which those emanations are to proceed, as near the center, as possible.

If we consider, Sir, the effects of legislative powers on the aggregate community, we must feel equal inducements to look for the centre, in order to find the proper seat of government. Those who are most convenient to the seat of legislation, will always possess advantages over others. An early knowlege of the law, an influence in enacting them, and a thousand other circumstances, will give a superiority to those who are thus situated. If it were possible to promulge our laws by some instantaneous operation, it would be of little consequence in that point of view where the government was. But if on the contrary, time is necessary for this purpose, we ought as far as possible, to give every part of the community an opportunity of obtaining a knowlege of the subject.

If we consider the influence of the government in its executive department, there is no less reason to conclude that it ought to be placed in the center of the Union. It ought to be in a situation to command information, relative to every part of the Union, in every conjuncture, to seize every circumstance which can be improved, and which ought to be attended to. One of the most important considerations which is presented by this part of the subject, is the necessity of having the executive eye placed in a situation where it can see the dangers which may threaten, and the executive arm placed also from whence it may be extended, most effectually, to the protection of every part. Perhaps it is peculiarly necessary, that in looking for the centre, we should keep our eye as much as possible to our western borders. For a long time, dangers will be most apt to spring from that quarter.

In respect to the Judiciary, if it is not equally necessary, it is yet highly important, that the government should be equally accessible to every part of those who are to be governed. Why should the citizens of one quarter of the Union be subject to greater difficulties than others? Why should they be obliged to travel a greater distance than others—to carry their witnesses, and be subject to all the inconveniencies attending the administration of justice at a remote distance? In short, whether we consider the subject with regard to the executive, the legislative, and judicial departments, we see the soundest reasons for fixing on that place, which may be the most permanent center of territory and population in respect to the Western Territory. For it would be an affront to the understanding of our fellow-citizens on the Western Waters, to expect that they will be united with their Atlantic brethren, on any other principle than that of equality and justice.

I venture to say that it is necessary in order to preserve the Union, that we should deal out the blessings of government with an impartial hand, and that in placing the government from which these blessings are to flow, we should retire from the Atlantic, as far as is convenient, and approach that point which will most accommodate the western country; and in doing this we shall still stop short of that geographical centre, whose circle would embrace our ultramontane citizens themselves. In my opinion, the favor requested by the western inhabitants is as reasonable as possible, when they declare that they will be satisfied, if we go so far only as to leave open a proper and easy communication with the Atlantic; tho they still be subjected to great inconveniencies.

From the Atlantic to the Mississippi according to the best estimate, the distance is not less than seven hundred and fifty miles. If we go to that part of the Patowmac which is proposed, it will carry the government 250 miles west—we still have 500 from the Mississippi. I am sure that if justice requires that we should take any one position in preference to another, we have every inducement of interest as well as generosity to fix on the Patowmac. It is impossible to reflect a moment on the separation of that branch of the Union, without seeing the mischiefs which that event must create. The area of the United States, when divided into equal parts, will perhaps leave one half on the west side of the Allegany mountains. From the fertility of soil, and the fineness of climate, and every thing that can favor a growing population, we may suppose that the settlement will go on with every degree of rapidity which our imagination can conceive. If the ratio of calculation is considered, that we double in twenty five years, we shall contemplate in that time an astonishing mass of people on the western waters.—Whether this great mass shall form a part of the united members, or whether it shall be seperated into an alien, a jealous, and a hostile people, must depend on the measures that are shortly to be taken. Sir, the difference between considering them in the light of fellow citizens, bound to us by a common interest, obeying common laws, and pursuing common good, and considering them in the light I have mentioned, presents one of the greatest ideas that can fill an American mind. Instead of peace and friendship, we shall have rivalship and enmity: Instead of being a great people, invulnerable on all sides, and without the necessity of those establishments which other nations require, we shall have to support expensive and dangerous establishments necessary for defence. We shall be obliged to lay burthens on the people to support them, and which, sooner or later will be fatal to the liberties of America. It is incumbent on us, if we wish to act the part of enlightened legislators or magnanimous citizens, to consider well when we are about to take a step, that the step be directed by the motives I have described. We must consider what is just, what is equal, what is satisfactory.

It may be asked why it was necessary to bring into view these principles, since they would not be denied. Sir, I apprehend that in general we shall not disagree as to the principle. But at the same time principles are so connected with facts, that it is necessary we should collect all the light, and examine all the circumstances which may lead us to a just decision. On a candid view of the two rivers, I flatter myself that the seat which will most correspond with the public interest, will be found on the banks of the Patowmac.

It is proper that we have some regard to extent of territory. If that is to have weight, give me leave to say that there is no comparison between the two rivers. I defy any gentlemen to cast his eye in the most cursory manner over the most perfect map, and say the Patowmac is not much nearer this center than any part of the Susquehanna. Sir, if we measure from the banks of the Patowmac to the most eastern part of the United States, it is less distant than from the most southern. If we measure this great area diagonally, the Patowmac will still be nearer. If you draw a line perpendicular to the line of the Atlantic coast, you will find that it will run more equally through the Patowmac, than any other part of the Union; or if there be any difference between one side and the other, there will be a greater space on the south-west than on the north-east. All the maps of the United States shew the truth of this. From the Alantic coast to that line which separates the British possessions from the United States, the average distance is not more than 150 miles. If you take the average breadth of the other branch of the United States, it will be found to be six, seven, and eight hundred miles. From this view of the subject, which it is not ealy to describe by words, I am sure that if the Patowmac is not the geographical center, it is because the Susquehanna is less so.

I acknowlege that some regard is to be paid to the center of population. But where shall we find this center? I know of no rule by which we may be governed, except by considering the proportion among the Representatives of the different States. I believe, if we take that criterion, the present center of population will be found somewhere in Pennsylvania, and not far from the Susquehanua. I acknowlege that the present center of population is nearer the Susquehanna than the Patowmac. But are we choosing a seat of government for the present moment? Are we to confine our attention to the present state of population? I presume not; we must look forward to those probable changes that are soon to take place. I appeal to the judgement of every gentleman, if we have not reason to suppose that those future changes in the population of this country will be particularly favorable to that part which lies south of the Patowmac. On what do the measure and extent of population depend? They depend on climate, on the soil and the vacancy. We find that population like money seeks those places where it can act with most freedom, and has always a tendency to equalize itself. We see the people moving from the more crouded to the less crouded parts. We see emigration take place from the parts that are filled. The swarms do not come from the southern, but from the northern and eastern hive. This will continue to operate till every part of America receives its due share of population. If there be any event on which we may calculate with tolerable certainty, I take it that the center of population will continually advance in a south-western direction. It must then travel from the Susquehanna, if it is now found there. It may go beyond the Patowmac. But the time will be long first; and if it should, the Patowmac is the great high-way of communication between the Atlantic and the Western Country, which which will justly prevent any attempts to remove the seat further south. I have said, Sir, that the communication to the Western Territory is more commodious through the Patowmac than the Susquehanna: I wish all the facts connected with this subject could have been more fully ascertained, and more fully stated. But if we consider the facts which have been offered by gentlemen who spoke, we must conclude that the communication through the Patowmac would be much more facile and effectual than any other.

Mr. MADISON then stated the different stages of distance on the two rivers, from which he concluded that the probable distance from the place of fixing the government on the Patowmac to Fort Pitt, by land, was 170 or 180 miles, and from that part of the Susquehanna which was contemplated, 250, if the course of the Patowmac was followed, not more than 250, but on the course of the Susquehanna, about 500.

Whether, therefore, said he, we measure the distance by land or water, it is in favor of the Patowmac; and if we consider the progress in opening this great channel, I am confident the consideration would be equally favorable. It has been determined by accurate research, that the waters running into the Ohio, may be found not more than two or three miles distant from those of the Patowmac. This is a fact of peculiar importance.

It has been said that if Congress should make choice of the Patowmac, greater discontents would arise, than if they prefered the Susquehanna. I know not the data from which this opinion is drawn. Who will have the best right to complain? Will it be those who may be gratified if the government should be fixed on the Susquehanna? I believe not. The truth is, that if the place short of the present geographical center is short of the center of population, as it may exist in a reasonable time, we have reason to believe that the southern inhabitants will conceive themselves most aggrieved. I think I may with truth declare, if the seat of government should be fixed on the Susquehanna, every part south of that river, and every part of the United States south of the Ohio, will conceive that the great principles of equal justice, have been disregarded. If we are to consider the subject in that point of view, I am sure it is most expedient that we should give the preference to Patowmac. This is not all—If you establish it on the Patowmac, those who think themselves not equally dealt by, will find the cause of their discontent continually subsiding; because the center of population will be continually approaching to the geographical center. If on the other hand, you fix the seat in a place which is perpetually eccentric with respect to territory, the center of population will forever recede.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, yesterday raised great objections against the Patowmac, because it was, he supposed, subject to periodical maladies from which the other river is free. I am not authorised from personal experience, or very particular information to draw a comparison between them: But there are some general facts that may serve to shew that if there is any difference, it is more likely to be in favor of the Patowmac than the Susquehanna. The position contemplated on the banks of the former is considerably farther from tide water than the place pro-

poſed on the latter. On this account therefore we have little reaſon to expect that the Patowmac is more unhealthy. If we conſider their comparative ſituation with reſpect to the weſt, the Patowmac is almoſt as much farther weſt, as it is diſtant from the Suſquehanna—and we well know that generally ſpeaking as we retire towards the weſtern and high country, we are generally removed from the cauſes of thoſe diſeaſes to which lower ſituations are expoſed. As alſo the two places are nearly in the ſame latitude, the objection which holds with reſpect to ſouthern climes cannot apply to one more than the other. It is only their weſtern or eaſtern poſition, their remove from or proximity to the lower country, and to freſh or ſtagnant water which can properly be brought into view. It is not becauſe we advance ſo much to the ſouth that we advance to the centre, it is becauſe we go more to the weſt. I do not know that there is a difference of more than a degree and five or ſix minutes between the latitude of New-York and the propoſed place on the Patowmac. The advantage the Patowmac has from its centrality, is derived more from its weſtern than its ſouthern poſition.

I will not at preſent go farther in this argument, and flatter myſelf that the conſiderations which have been ſuggeſted will have their proper weight, and if they ſhould be contradicted, that we ſhall be able further to ſupport them. [*Daily Adv.*]

Mr. AMES after ſome introductory obſervations, remarked that a *central* ſituation is to be taken. He offered many reaſons to ſhew that the centre of a ſea coaſt line is to be regarded.—In ſubſtance they were becauſe, it is more conveniently *acceſſible*, has more *wealth* and more *people* than an equal area of inland country. Being *more liable to invaſion*, government ſhould be near to protect it. It is the *intereſt* of the *back country* to have the government near the ſea, to inſpect and encourage trade; by which their abundant produce will find an export.—And laſtly, he ſaid the *contingency of the ſeparation* of the weſtern country was a reaſon for prefering the ſea coaſt.

He proceeded next to ſay——There will not be any conteſt where this centre of the ſea coaſt line is to be found. It falls *between* the rivers Patowmac and Suſquehanna. It will be found that there are good reaſons why we ſhould rather move eaſt than ſouth.

If the ſea coaſt line is to be prefered, it will follow, that the back lands weſt of the Ohio, which the gentleman from Virginia has ſo often taken into his calculations, will be excluded. They are not peopled. They do not affect the ſea coaſt line. And that line has already been voted to be the proper one by the committee. As it is true that the ſea coaſt has more wealth and people than the inland country in proportion to the extent, it is equally true that the eaſtern half of the ſea coaſt has more of both than the ſouthern. If we reckon Maryland, which will be as well accommodated by the Suſquehanna as by the Patowmac, we ſhall find the population of the eaſtern part nearly two millions and that of the ſouthern only one million. And the population of free inhabitants ſtill leſs in favor of the latter.

But, Sir, inſtead of ſeeking a centre geographically, we ſhould conſider the centre of common convenience. That place is the proper one, where the greateſt number of perſons will be beſt accommodated. I will endeavor to ſhew, that that will be on the Suſquehanna. Is the zeal of gentlemen who oppoſe this deſign influenced by their deſpair of removing the ſeat of government afterwards? I believe the people of America will not complain of it. If fixed there, I think it will be found convenient and will remain there.

The Suſquehanna is the centre of common convenience. At this moment, there is more wealth and more inhabitants eaſt than ſouth of it. But the future population of America is calculated, and it is pretended that the balance of population is receding from the eaſt. Surely, the preſent inhabitants may be allowed principally to conſult their own convenience. Weſt of the Ohio is an almoſt immeaſureable wilderneſs. When it will be ſettled, or how it will be poſſible to govern it, is paſt calculation. Gentlemen will pardon me, if I think it perfectly romantic to make this deciſion depend upon that circumſtance. Probably it will be near a century before thoſe people will be conſiderable. If we fix the national ſeat in the proper place now, it would give me no inquietude to know that an hundred years hence it may be liable to be removed. But in fact, the principle which is aſſumed by the committee, and which I have attempted to juſtify, of taking the centre of the ſea coaſt line, will even in the event of that vaſt tract being ſettled, furniſh abundant reaſon for its remaining on the Suſquehanna. I will not recapitulate thoſe reaſons. We muſt take ſome principle to guide us: And though ſome inequalities will appear, yet let gentlemen remember, that in ſo vaſt a country, great inconveniences will attend the communications of the people with the government, be the ſeat of it where it may: And by taking the centre of the ſea coſt line they will be leſs than upon any other principle. It will be found beſt to accommodate the greateſt number: Or in other words to be the centre of common convenience. Indeed this is not denied to be true at this moment. But the caſe is ſaid to be changing. On the one hand, I think it is utopian to calculate upon the population of the United States a century hence: And on the other, I admit that it is impolitic at leaſt, perhaps unjuſt, to confine our attention to the preſent population: A quarter of a century may be a medium. Will gentlemen deny that trade and manufactures will accumulate people in the eaſtern States in the proportion of 5 to 3 compared with the ſouthern? The diſproportion will doubtleſs continue to be much greater than I have calculated. It is actually greater at preſent. For the climate and negro ſlavery are acknowleged to be unfavorable to population. So that huſbandry as well as commerce and manufactures will give more people in the eaſtern than the ſouthern States. The very circumſtance that gentlemen found their reaſonings upon is pretty ſtrongly againſt their calculations. They tell us of the vaſt quantities of good land ſtill unſettled in their ſtates. That will produce a thin population. For the old lands will not be crouded ſo long as new lands are to be had.

So far, therefore, as we may be allowed to look forward, the eaſtern half from this central ſeat will be far more populous than the other. In New-England the ſettled parts are ſaid to contain about 45 to a ſquare mile.

Much is ſaid of the ſeparation of the weſtern territory. At a remote period, the junction of the Britiſh colonies with the Union might be taken into view.

The ſeat of government on the Suſquehanna will be nearly acceſſible by water to all the people near the ſea coaſt. By Delaware river on one ſide and Cheſapeak Bay on the other.

Let us next conſider the inland navigation of this river. Pittſburg on the Ohio may be conſidered as the key of thoſe waters; at leaſt to the northward. It is a kind of common centre. Let us ſee how we ſhall approach it by the Suſquehanna.

From Havre de Grace, at the mouth of Suſquehanna, and at the head of the Cheſapeak to Wright's ferry is (And here the federal town propably will be.)	40 miles
To Harris' ferry,	20
To the mouth of Juniata river,	15
Up Juniata river to the Standing Stone,	75
Portage to Conimac, Old town,	30
Down the Kiſkiminetas river to the Allegany river,	60
Down that river to Pitſburg,	30
	270
And from the ſuppoſed ſeat of government at Wright's ferry only	230

Let us compare this route to Pittſburg, with that by the Patowmac.

From the tide water on Patowmac to Fort Cumberland,	200 miles
Portage to the three forks of Turkey Foot,	30
Water carriage, and portage one mile, at the falls of Yohiogany,	9
Down the Yohiogany to the Ohio,	50
Up to Pitſburg,	15
	304

I have reaſon to confide in theſe calculations. The latter is ſaid to be made by a diſtinguiſhed perſon whoſe authority no man will diſpute. If it is true, or any thing near true, it will deſtroy the whole argument in favor of the Patowmac. I have conſulted the beſt informed perſons out of the Houſe, and believe the ſtatement to be true, as it reſpects both rivers. If it is, the pondrous edifice which the gentleman from Virginia has erected with ſo much labor crumbles to powder. For it will appear, that it is more than 70 miles nearer by the Suſquehanna and Juniata to Pitſburg than by way of the Patowmac. Neither ſhould we forget that from the tide water on the Patowmac to Cheſapeak is near 200 miles. Of courſe, the acceſs by water is leſs convenient and direct.

The eaſtern branch of the Suſquehanna is navigable to the head, at lake Otſego. A detachment of Gen. Sullivan's troops came in boats from that lake quite down the river. This river ſtretches it's long arms and embraces a vaſt country, comprehending not leſs than twenty millions of acres.

Let us next conſider the connection through this water with the lakes. Its branches approach the Allegany river very near, and by a portage of only three miles communicate with the waters of Lake Erie.

Reckoning from Fort Pitt, Lake Erie and its waters, and the ſeveral branches of the Suſquehanna, it will be found that more than fifty thouſand ſquare miles are accommodated with water carriage. Perhaps, out of America, there is not ſuch another inſtance in the world. Yet this is not all. The water communication by the Patowmac is ſubſervient to the argument for the Suſquehanna. For if the weſtern country is ſo wonderfully accommodated by its waters, that it is an high-way, then it is only 60 miles travel, a mere portage, to Wright's ferry. They will be on a footing with thoſe who come by ſea, and they will have ſtill greater advantages over many of thoſe who travel by land.

However, Mr. Jefferſon's account of the Patowmac does not correſpond with the praiſes now beſtowed upon it. He ſays the falls are fifteen miles long, and ſpeaks very unfavorably of the interior navigation. In the ſummer it's waters are very ſubject to fail. My informants prefer the waters of the Suſquehanna. Admiting, however, that the Patowmac is as commodious as the other, ſtill there are weighty reaſons in favor of it's rival.

The advantage to the neighboring country in point of trade, reſulting from the federal town, is very uneſſential in a national view. The people on the Patowmac will not be injured in the conveyance or ſale of their produce by having it fixed on the Suſquehanna. For the influence of the federal town in this reſpect will not extend far. And as to the convenient acceſs to the government: It will make only ſixty miles difference which ſurely is not an object. But the great national point is, to fix the ſeat of government in that place, where it will beſt ſecure the Union.

The Patowmac is in ſome degree expoſed to two dangers: By ſea, and from the mountains: Large veſſels can go to Georgetown. The events of the late war have proved that there is a foundation for this apprehenſion. The weſtern country is to be viewed under different circumſtances. From Lake Erie, by Pitſburg, to the head of the Cheſapeak, the people are naturally connected with us. They muſt ſend their produce through the States. But lower down the Ohio, and on the Miſſiſippi, the people have their export by the latter river. If the latter ſhould ſeparate from the Union, they will not be willing to leave the ſouthern ſtates in the Union. The ſeparation will not take place by the mountains, which are far from being impaſſable. The capital, if imprudently placed ſo far ſouthweſt, will furniſh a temptation to this diviſion, and ſtrength and reſources to maintain it. I will not dilate on this idea, tho I think it an important one. The more it is weighed, the more hazardous and prepoſterous it will appear, to place the capital in a ſituation, where gentlemen's own arguments admit, when they ſpeak of the contingency of loſing the weſtern country, that we may need all our ſtrength, and yet, where we ſhould be able to command but a ſmall part of it.

Contraſt this with the Suſquehanna. The country is perfectly ſafe from both dangers of invaſion by ſea and from the mountains. If a diviſion ſhould happen, the ſeat of government will fall on the right ſide of the dividing line—and ſo much ſtrength on the frontier of that line will prevent a diviſion. For the country from Lake Erie to Fort Pitt, and from thence to Lake Champlain, vaſt in its extent, its ſoil fruitful, its climate favorable to the production of an hardy race of men, and to ſuſtain a vaſt multitude of them—this vaſt country will be benefited in ſome degree, and in a greater attached to the Union by fixing the ſeat of government in this place. Beſides, nature has united them by indiſſoluble ties to the States—unleſs a feeble government ſhould engender the anarchy of many ſeparate ſovereignties. It is a pleaſing reflection to trace the effect of the ſtrength of this part of the weſtern territory towards ſecuring the remaining weſtern region in the Union. In every event, the country, eaſt of a line drawn from Lake Erie to the Cheſapeak, will be ſafe from the force of any other part of America—will that other part be ſafe from this eaſtern part? Tho national juſtice and the wiſeſt policy ſhould direct our counſels, yet ambitious men will find a motive and a pretext for fomenting a diviſion. But thoſe near the line of the eaſtern half will be unwilling to be a frontier. Thoſe farther ſouth will be equally ſo—and what barrier, in caſe of a ſeparation, have they to oppoſe to their northern neighbors? The mountains furniſh none, and both parties live beyond them. The great rivers will expoſe them to hoſtile inroads, as they will afford a convenient paſſage to troops. In fact, the weſtern people will ſecure the weſtern people. If the ſeparation ſhould notwithſtanding take place, it would not be becauſe nature directs it. We ſhould have the conſolation of reflecting that we have provided the beſt means of preventing its happening at all, and from it, after it has happened, the beſt ſecurity againſt the effects which will reſult.

I will not pretend to ſay that any one of theſe arguments is concluſive—nor do I flatter myſelf that they will immediately produce conviction. I place dependence on the moderation and good ſenſe of gentlemen who poſſeſs public ſpirit and private honor. I rely upon the calm review which they will make of my obſervations a week hence, when the fervor of this debate has ſubſided.

I appeal to their candor at that time to decide whether in point of centrality, acceſſibility, protection to the Union, ſalubrity, and ſafety from inſurrection and invaſion, there is not ſolid reaſon for eſtabliſhing the ſeat of government on the Suſquehanna. I will not ſay that the Patowmac is inſalubrious. But it is well known that northern conſtitutions are impaired by removing to a more ſouthern latitude. The air may be healthful—but the change is found to be pernicious to them. Whether there is any foundation for it, or not, the eaſtern people would dread the experiment.

The preſervation of the Union is the worthieſt object of a patriot's wiſhes. The world has doubted our ſucceſs. I feel a conſolation in the opinion that the meaſure I am contending for will beſt contribute to that end. An American legiſlature may ſeek true glory by ſuch meaſures as will tend to ſecure the Union, to preſerve peace, and to diffuſe the bleſſings of ſcience, liberty, and good government over a greater extent of country, and in an higher degree, than the world ever enjoyed them. Surely this will intereſt the pride of every honeſt heart. It is the philoſophy of ambition—it is the religion of politics.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis with the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the Members of the two Houſes and their reſpective officers, concurring in the amendment of the Houſe, to the amendment of the Senate.

In committe of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing judicial courts.

Mr. BOUDINOT in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 28th ſection, when they roſe and reported progreſs; and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills, reported that the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the Members of both Houſes and their reſpective officers. having been examined was found correct: The Speaker then affixed his ſignature to the ſame.

A memorial from the BARON DE STUBEN was read and laid on the table.

The memorial of the weighers and gaugers of the city of New-York, praying that their fees may be enhanced, was read a ſecond time.

A meſſage was received from the Senate with the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the collection law, in which they have concurred, with amendments. Alſo the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the tonnage act, non-concurred.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the reſolution of the Houſe providing for amendments to the Conſtitution, were read, and on motion it was voted that a number of copies be ſtruck off for the uſe of the Members.

The amendments to the bill for ſuſpending the clauſe in the collection law, were then read, and acceded to on the part of the Houſe.

Theſe amendments provide for the relief of Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina, in lieu of the proviſion intended by the ſuſpenſion of part of tonnage act.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the judicial bill.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) propoſed the following amendment to the 29th ſection, which reſpected juries, viz. That all juries which ſhall be ſummoned to ſerve in the courts of the United States, ſhall be formed according to the laws of each State reſpectively. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. BURKE moved to inſert the following clauſe in the ſame ſection, viz. In caſes of felony and

treaſon, the offender ſhall be indicted and tried in the county, town or diſtrict wherein the offence ſhall have been commited, as hath been uſual in each State before this law was enacted. This was carried in the affirmative. The committee this day finiſhed the diſcuſſion of this bill, which was reported to the Houſe.

Mr. AMES of the committee appointed to bring in a bill upon the ſubject of the permanent reſidence purſuant to the reſolution paſſed by the Houſe, brought in a report which was read the firſt time. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent reſidence was read the ſecond time, and refered to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Thurſday next.

The enrolled bill for ſuſpending a part of the collection law, was brought in and ſigned by the Speaker.

A petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portſmouth, in Virginia, repreſenting the hardſhips they ſuffer from not having a naval office eſtabliſhed in that place, and praying that an officer may be eſtabliſhed there, was read, and laid on the table.

The Houſe then took up the amendments to the Judicial bill, agreed to by the committee of the whole.

Mr. SENEY moved, as an amendment in the 3d ſection, to inſert Cheſtertown, inſtead of Eaſton, in Maryland, as the place for holding the diſtrict courts: This, after ſome debate, was negatived. Mr. Seney calling for the ayes and noes, there were 23 noes—20 ayes.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary OTIS, informing that they had paſſed a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the Poſt Office, and deſired the concurrence of the Houſe.

The Houſe proceeded in conſidering the amendments to the Judiciary Bill, but adjourned without compleating the buſineſs.

RE—CONSIDERATION.

CASH, or no Caſh, that was the queſtion,
Which found ſuch plaguy tough digeſtion;
'Twas this that fav'd from reprobation,
That ſtalking horſe diſcrimination;
A queſtion too, where the minority,
Were heart and ſoul with the majority:
For had *their's* prov'd the major vote,
It would have ſtuck ſo in their throat,
That, maugre all diſcrimination,
They'd mov'd a re-conſideration.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 16.

It is a familiar rule in politics that a man, employed in the affairs of government, ought to be paid up to the truſt repoſed in him—for the leſs temptation is there in this caſe to illicit gain out of the employment itſelf, and leſs excuſe for the negligent or unſkilful conduct of it. But the rule, tho alike applicable to all orders of public offices, has been in the State governments, in a great degree, over looked as to the legiſlative—and while the executive or judicial laborer has been thought worthy of his hire, the legiſlative has been generally left to little more than the bare honor of the ſervice. I would preſume to doubt however, whether this retribution alone can be ſufficient, for tho perhaps there is no ſituation in which the mind feels more ſelf complacency than that of a man choſen to make laws for his country, a diſtinction, implying at once both talents and integrity, yet this ſenſation is ſcarce more than a tranſient inflation of vanity in the firſt moments of the choice—for when ſeriouſly engaged in the buſineſs, there is nothing ſo firm, or abiding in that paſſion as to bear any one up againſt the pains and uneaſineſs inſeparable from the ſituation—the fatigues of attention—the irkſomneſs of diſputation—the chagrin of diſappointed meaſures—are a ſketch of the ſufferings within doors;—without, your judgments are conſtantly re-judged, and actions, meant to be founded on principles of common good, brought to the touch-ſtone of partial intereſt or local politics—and accordingly it is commonly found that no ſpecies of ambition whatever is, after a ſhort trial, leſs gratified in the poſſeſſion.

It ſhould ſeem that the diſtinction of reward in this caſe is without juſt ground—indeed, if any difference ſhould be made, it ought rather to be in favor of the legiſlative, it being doubtleſs a higher truſt to make, than to execute laws—and the defect of ability or honeſty in the one, a more ſenſible injury than in the other. Without examining, however, into the motives of diſtinction in the State governments, a few obſervations will ſhew that other maxims ought to prevail in that of the United States.

Thoſe who are to compoſe the legiſlature of this government will be brought from every quarter of the Union: It will not be with them as in ſome of the States, the buſineſs of a day to come and to go; but often from circumſtances of diſtance, or hardſhip, the ſerious undertaking of a voyage—for let government be adminiſtred where it may, in a region of ſuch vaſt extent, many pilgrimages of near a thouſand miles to its ſeat, muſt annually be performed: It will not be to any of theſe men, as in the States, the brief ſuſpenſion of the cares of private concerns, or profeſſional duties, to be reſumed without prejudice; but frequently ſuch a continued neglect or dereliction of them as to induce great loſs or inconvenience.

It may in truth be ſaid that men may be found, who have no perſonal affairs to ſuffer by dedicating themſelves to the public; but he who is without truſts or duties of his own is ſeldom fit for the truſts or duties of his country. Such for inſtance might be many a bankrupt adventurer, in law, phyſic, divinity, or merchandize, who having neither fortune nor dependence at home, any trifle abroad would be clear gain to. The veſſel of the republic might be conducted cheaply by ſuch a crew, but would it be poſſible for her to eſcape ſhipwreck?

The rich—they ſurely might make an abſolute gift of their ſervices—but it is not always by the exerciſe of generous qualities that they become ſo: The rich beſides are with more difficulty drawn from the ſatisfactions of home, and if wiſe, not eaſily induced to quit the preheminence in ſociety confered by wealth, for the equality of deliberative aſſemblies, and where men are accuſtomed to be valued by other ſtandards: The rich too are often unpopular, and ſeen with an eye jealous of ariſtocratic opulence: It is not for the indigent, or the wealthy then that proviſion ſhould be made, but for thoſe who are poſſeſſed of ſomething, and yet not ſo much as to ſtand juſtified in making unrequited ſacrifices of their time or fortune.

Leaving them both—where are all the patriots of the late time, who gave themſelves to the public cauſe without reward? Their enthuſiaſm is gone, and will not appear again, but with a renewed occaſion—*the danger of our country.* In days of eaſe and ſecurity, men are willing to put a value upon their exertions, and expect compenſations for ſervices of every kind.

The principle being agreed to with reſpect to the Federal Legiſlature, it is nevertheleſs a matter of opinion what the compenſations ſhould be:—We have ſeen the opinion of Congreſs in the compenſations eſtabliſhed, which may appear reaſonable from theſe conſiderations: The legiſlative buſineſs of the Union may require a ſeſſion altogether unremited, or one of a few months in the year: If the former, is it to be expected that a member, if he has a family, will not bring it with him to the ſeat of the government, where he is ſo much to reſide? and who in this caſe ſhould bear the extraordinary charge? will the whole allowance as ſetled by Congreſs more than give a moderate ſupport to a family? Will any thing over run to balance the diſadvantages of diſtant affairs abandoned to themſelves, or left to agency: If the latter, the family may remain at home—but what will be the ſavings at the end of the term in that caſe—will they be as much, after aſſiſting in important national councils, as what any common quibbler in the law gleans quarterly from plaintiff and defendant, at county ſeſſions or aſſizes.

Should the legiſlative term be of ſuch ſhort duration, as thoſe moſt competent to judge think the moſt probable—then, upon a comparative view, combined of the circumſtances of pay and time, will the preſent government, ſo likely to be productive of the perfect fruits of peace, liberty, and happineſs, be adminiſtered at a cheaper rate than the old one, which anſwering the ſudden purpoſe of its inſtitution, ever after, though perpetually ſitting, hatched nothing but abortions.

Diſcontents have already been excited on this ſubject: They have proceeded from miſtake, from faction, or from meanneſs: It is only the well meaning who will hear reaſon when it is expoſed to him: As to the incendiary he wiſhes not to be convinced in any thing againſt his deſperate purpoſes, and the niggard, grudging the expence of good government, will freely let his country take her chance of ruin or ſalvation, provided he is ſuffered to keep his penny in his pocket.

The time fixed on for the adjournment of Congreſs draws near—and we doubt not that the receſs will be attended with the moſt ſalutary effects. Six months cloſe application to public buſineſs requires a ſeaſon of relaxation: The people in remote parts of the Union, muſt wiſh to ſee, and converſe with their delegates: The members will have a more competent opportunity to form a judgment of the laws they have enacted—their tendency and operation—where they may be amended ſo as more fully to adapt them to the circumſtances of their conſtituents—and, when again aſſembled, the knowlege they will have acquired in the receſs, will be found of the moſt beneficial and important nature.

The late appointments in the Treaſury Department appear to have been predicated on different principles from thoſe in the revenue.

The reaſons for this deviation are doubtleſs founded in propriety, as the nominations have been ſanctioned by the Senate—and we have no reaſon to ſuppoſe that any motives which would be inconſiſtent with the public intereſt, could bias *their* independency: The future arrangements in the Treaſury Department will in all probability be ſo different from what that department *has* been under, that it is ſuppoſed the object is to ſelect thoſe abilities which will give the moſt prompt and adequate operation to the New Syſtem: The reſult will determine how far a juſt judgment has been formed—certain it is, that the public anticipations are great, from the appointment of the gentleman at the head of the department.

The conciliatory temper diſcovered by the Federal Legiſlature in their attention to the embarraſſed ſituation of the trade of Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina, and granting thoſe States that relief which their memorials ſtated to be neceſſary to their intereſt and accommodation, muſt make the moſt favorable impreſſions on the minds of the citizens of thoſe States—they muſt be ſtruck with the enlarged, liberal, and generous policy, which governs the Congreſs of the United States.

Paragraph tranſlated from the COURIER DE BOSTON.

The King of Pruſſia lately ordered that there be publiſhed a gazette every three months, to be diſtributed *gratis* among the peaſants of Sileſia. His Majeſty has farther enjoined that the ſchool maſter of every diſtrict ſhall read and explain the contents of this paper, to thoſe of his neighbors who are not able to read. This gazette is to give an account of the progreſs of agriculture, in all his dominions; of the preſcriptions for curing divers maladies incident to mankind, to cattle, ſheep, dogs, &c. and other matters which may tend to promote the public good. GLORIOUS, ENLIGHTENED POLICY!

Accounts from Madeira ſtate that the Algerines are at their old Game, having captured ſeveral French veſſels.

We hear that a duel was fought at Boſton by two Officers of the French fleet, on the 9th inſtant—in which one of them was ſlightly wounded—the cauſe is not mentioned.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS SINCE OUR LAST.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate to appoint

Gen. HENRY KNOX, Secretary at War—

OLIVER WOLCOTT, jun. Eſq. Auditor of the Treaſury—

JOSEPH NOURSE, Eſq. Regiſter of the Treaſury.

Mr. PETER KEMP, Surveyor of Rappahannock diſtrict, Virginia, vice STAIG DAVIS, reſigned—

Mr. CHARLES CHILTON, Surveyor of Town Creek, Patuxent diſtrict, Maryland, vice ROBERT YOUNG, reſigned.

The Hon. Secretary of the Treaſury has appointed WILLIAM DUER, Eſq. Aſſiſtant-Secretary.

☞ *Yeſterday arrived the Britiſh Packet* HALIFAX, —— BOULDERSON *Commander, in 63 days from Falmouth, and 10 from Halifax.—She will ſail again on* Thurſday, *the 24th* inſtant.—*The* Mail *will be cloſed at the* Poſt-Office, *at nine o'clock the preceding evening.*

New-York, Sept. 16, 1789.

☞ "Extract of a letter," *the contents of which comprize this enquiry,* "why the pay of the Speaker ſhould be double to that of a common member," *is omitted for want of room.*

☞ *AS the receſs of Congreſs is approaching, and conſequently we ſhall not have it in our power to entertain the readers of this paper with a detail of legiſlative proceedings, it may not be improper to intimate that the* Gazette of the United States *will be continued as nearly as poſſible upon its original plan, and the reſidue of thoſe acts, which from their length have not yet appeared, will be publiſhed: The governmental tranſactions of the Supreme Executive, will receive an early and regular inſertion, which from their intereſting nature, will form a valuable ſubſtitute for the temporary ſuſpenſion of congreſſional proceedings.*

THE EDITOR.

ARRIVALS. NEW-YORK.

Monday Sloop Friendſhip, Burnham, Savanna, 12 days.
Brig Minerva, Kerr, Bremen, 63 days.
Brig Rachel, Hill, London, 50 days.
Schooner Polly, Todd, St. Thomas's, 22 days.

INTELLIGENCE BY YESTERDAY's MAIL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 22.

THE new ſyſtem of our government begins to develope. His Highneſs on account of the ſucceſs of the grand Admiral in the laſt war in Egypt, and his great reputation, has removed him from the ſtation of Admiral, and ordered him to put himſelf at the head of a formidable army, and march immediatly to retake Oczakow. Though this tranſaction may appear to ſome as a ſort of diſgrace, we are far from thinking ſo; and we are aſſured that laſt night the Grand Signoir, to excite the ambition of the Captain Pacha, and to inflame his love for glory, beſtowed on him before hand the pompous title of *Conqueror of the grand Fortreſs*; in conſequence of which the ex-grand admiral will ſhortly go to Beſſarabia, and put himſelf at the head of 100,000 men, with which army he will beſiege Oczakow. Theſe diſpoſitions, it is eaſy to foreſee, excite great jealouſy between the Grand Vizier and the Captain Pacha, which will not any aſſiſt the enter prize againſt Oczakow, the ſucceſs of which the new Sultan has ſo much at heart, that he has given the moſt preſſing orders to the vice-admiral to ſail with the grand fleet to the Black Sea, to favor that important expedition. However thoſe motions announce nothing but diſorder and confuſion—the recruits are not choſen ones, the proviſion and ammunitions are ſufficient for the number of troops which will be employed, and the magazines are placed in ſuch a manner, that it will be difficult for the army before Oczakow to procure proviſions, owing to the facility with which the light troops of the Ruſſians may intercept the convoys. This expedition at preſent attracts all the attention of the court and of the capital.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 12.

INSURRECTION IN FRANCE.

By the ſhip Young Eagle, Capt. Kerr, arrived in this port the laſt evening in 35 days from St. Sebaſtian in Spain, we learn, that the great patriot and friend to America, Lewis the 16th, had joined with the Commons of France againſt the Nobles—that a battle enſued in which 7000 were killed on the ſpot—and that the Baſtile was totally demoliſhed.

RE-PUBLISHED BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

MESSRS PRINTERS,

Be pleaſed to publiſh the incloſed letter from a gentleman ſent by the Patowmac company, to examine the ſtate of the navigation of that river, and aſcertain the moſt practicable communication between it, and the waters of the Ohio.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 2, 1789.

" AS your countrymen have committed to your care a very important truſt, any information which can throw the ſmalleſt light upon their intereſt, I truſt will be acceptable to you. Under this impreſſion, I take the liberty of ſending you ſome obſervations which I made in an excurſion up Patowmac river, and acroſs the Allegany mountain, to ſome branches of the weſtern waters. By the deſire of the Patowmac company, Mr. Smith, (the conductor of the Patowmac works) and myſelf, proceeded from the Great falls up the river in a boat, which, if moderately loaded, would have taken from thirty to forty barrels, till we got twelve miles above Fort Cumberland, and could with conveniency have continued our rout in the ſame boat to the mouth of the New creek, which is thirteen miles higher up the North Branch, than the place at which we ſtopped; but being ſtrangers to that part of the river, and being informed by the inhabitants of the country, that the river was then lower than it had been for ſome years paſt, we were fearful that in caſe the dry weather ſhould continue during our progreſs over the mountain, the river might be rendered ſo ſhallow as to prevent our geting the boat down again;—we therefore proceeded from this place (Capt. Daniel Creſap's) on foot along the ſide of the river to the mouth of Savage river. To this place the navigation may be extended, and not much higher without incuring too great an expence for the preſent times. The mouth of the Savage is two hundred and ten miles from tide water at the bottom of the Little Falls, where large veſſels may come. After paſſing the Falls at the mouth of the Shanandoah river, we found no fall which would prevent a boat paſſing up or down with eaſe and ſafety, except in thoſe ſeaſons when the river is very low, then, in the broad parts the water is ſhallow, and requires to be collected or deepened in thoſe parts which does not appear to be either difficult or expenſive to accompliſh. From the mouth of Savage, we went along the State road to the top of the Allegany mountain, and from t' ence to the waters of Deep creek (which take .heir riſe in the Green Glades) thirteen miles from the mouth of Savage, four miles below the place where the road croſſes this water; it is large enough for boats, is gentle and deep, and will afford a good navigation down to the falls in the Yohogany (of which this creek is a branch) called Ohiophyle Fall, near the ——; ſo that ſeventeen miles will join the waters of Patowmac and Yohogany. From the mouth of Savage to Little Yohogany, one mile above the forks, is twenty-two miles, to Big Yohogany twenty-four miles, to Salt Lick creek, a branch of Cheat river, thirty miles, to Cheat river, at the Ford at Dunkard Bottom, thirty-ſeven miles and a quarter, to Morgan town fifty miles, to Clerkſburg eighty miles, to the mouth of Muſkingum one hundred and forty miles. Theſe diſtances, except the laſt, are from actual meaſurement. Cheat river at Dunkard Bottom, is nearly or quite as large as Shanandoah at Snicker's or Keyes' ferry, and is a fine gentle river, except two falls which are now paſſed frequently, and may at a ſmall expence, be rendered ſafe and eaſy. The courſe of the road from the mouth of the Savage to Cheat river, is nearly due weſt. About the mouth of Savage river and George's creek, are inexhauſtable beds of coal; ſome of which the river has laid bare—we found them eaſy to dig, and the coal of good quality. This range or bed of coal extends along the firſt ridge of the Allegany mountain to Wills' creek, above Cumberland; from which place we ſaw them carrying coal for the nail manufactory, at Hager's town. Upon our return from the other ſide of the Allegany mountain, one or two days moderate rain had raiſed the river, and we found the navigation in that ſtate much better than we expected. Two boats came down from Old town with tobacco, two or three from Opeckon with flour; and we went in company with two from Shepherd's town; one of which was more than ſeventy feet long, and when fully loaded, would carry from 120 to 130 barrels of flour; theſe boats went quite down to the Great Falls; and I was informed by Captain Sepherd, that one thouſand barrels of flour had been ſent down the river this ſpring from Shepherd's town only. If we allow ten miles from the head of the tide to the Big Falls, and ſeventeen from the mouth of the Savage to Deep creek—Patowmac has but twenty-ſeven miles land carriage at this day to the weſtern waters, and in two or three years at fartheſt, ten of theſe miles will be taken away. From Fort Cumberland to the ſettlements on Yohogany is twenty-one miles, to the Ohiophyle falls miles, below which there a is good navigation to Pittſburg. From Fort Cumberland to Fort Pitt or Pittſburg, is one hundred and fourteen miles. From Fort Cumberland to Bedford is thirty miles, and a good road. I am fully ſatisfied there can be no navigation found between the eaſtern and weſtern waters which approaches ſo near, which will have ſo good and ſhort a portage, and which can be effected at ſo ſmall an expence. I am acquainted with the Suſquehanna, let there be an actual ſurvey made of that river and its branches, which can be rendered navigable the fartheſt towards the weſtern waters, as there has been of Patowmac, and I am certain that the difference in favor of Patowmac will be found greater than any perſon can believe who has not examined them both with an eye of obſervation. The following branches of Patowmac, when improved, will afford a very extenſive navigation, and chiefly through a very fertile country. Monocaſy about thirty miles, Shanandoah one hundred and eighty miles, Conogocheaugue about twenty-five miles, Cape Capon the ſame diſtance or perhaps farther, the South Branch from ſeventy to eighty miles, and Patterſon's creek about twenty miles; the country through which theſe waters flow, is remarked for the richneſs of the land, and is in general thick ſettled. After giving you this ſketch of the Patowmac, its branches and the Allegany mountains, permit me to mention to you that fine extenſive valley lying upon the ſouth-eaſt ſide of what is called the North mountain, and which extends from the river Suſquehanna to James river: I believe I may be bold to ſay that no quarter of America, or perhaps of the world, can produce a body of land of ſuch extent, equal to this in quality, and bleſſed with ſo ſalubrious an air; the neceſſaries of life are here produced in the greateſt abundance, add to this that iron ore, with every convenience for refining it is found here in large quantities and of excellent quality, and coal diſcovers itſelf in ſuch quantities upon the margin of the river (from whence it may with eaſe be conveyed to any part of the continent) as to pronounce it inexhauſtible. Sould the ſeat of our empire move weſtwardly, which ſound policy now requires, and which it muſt do ſooner or later from the increaſing weight on that ſide, there is a moſt beautiful and healthy ſituation for a large city at the place where Fort Frederick ſtands, upon the north banks of Patowmac. The State of Maryland holds two hundred acres of land at this place, and the State in this part is only five miles wide, ſo that Maryland, Pennſylvania and Virginia, might each be gratifyed in contributing to the formation of the federal city by fixing it at that place. From the luxuriance of the ſoil all around, from the many branches of the Patowmac which penetrate the country in different directions to a great diſtance, the moſt abundant ſupply of every kind of proviſion will at all times be commanded, and by the river Patowmac every foreign article, whether of luxury or convenience, may be procured in the ſame abundance and with the ſame eaſe as on the ſea coaſt. Within the limits of your city might be a cannon foundary, an ore bank, forge and other manufactures. From the Great falls to George town ſixteen miles, to Alexandria eighteen miles and an half. Should you incline to approach nearer the tide water, William's port, and Shepherd's town in the the ſame valley, and Frederick town near Monocaſy and below the Blue Ridge afford moſt deſirable ſituations, I am, Sir, &c. &c.

THE BACHELOR.

HERE tranquil hours, with all the ſweets of peace,
Glide ſmoothly on, and ev'ry joy increaſe:
No ruffling cares diſturb my ſoft repoſe,
My midnight ſlumber no obſtruction knows—
My heart exults, when firſt the morning ſmiles;
The grey ey'd eve my fleeting time beguiles.
My ſervants wait, obedient at my hand,
And chearful execute the mild command:
Among my neighbors, generous friendſhip reigns,
Nor calumny another's honor ſtains.
I live in harmony, and free from ſtrife;
For I'm not *bleſt*, good Heav'n! with a wife,

CIVIS.

ANECDOTE of Mr. ORME, the Hiſtorian of the late War in India.

WHEN this gentleman preſided in the export warehouſe of Madras one Davidſon, who acted under him, one day at breakfaſt being aſked by Mr. Orme, of what profeſſion his father was? Davidſon replied, a Sadler. And pray, (ſaid Orme,) why did he not bring you up a Sadler? I was always whimſical, (ſaid Davidſon) and rather choſe to try my fortune, as you have done, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice. But pray, Sir, (continued he) what profeſſion was your father? My father, (anſwered the hiſtorian, rather ſharply) was a gentleman. And why, (retorted Davidſon, with great ſimplicity and bluntneſs) did he not bring you up a gentleman?

ELEVENTH *ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE UNION.*

An ACT to eſtabliſh the TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That there ſhall be a department of Treaſury, in which ſhall be the following officers, namely; a Secretary of the Treaſury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treaſurer, a Regiſter, and an Aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury, which Aſſiſtant ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Secretary.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treaſury to digeſt and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the ſupport of public credit; to prepare and report eſtimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; to ſuperintend the collection of the revenue; to decide on the forms of keeping and ſtating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein eſtabliſhed, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies to be iſſued from the Treaſury, in purſuance of appropriations by law; to execute ſuch ſervices relative to the ſale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make report, and give information to either branch of the Legiſlature, in perſon or in writing (as he may be required) reſpecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or Houſe of Repreſentatives, or which ſhall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all ſuch ſervices relative to the finances, as he ſhall be directed to perform.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Comptroller to ſuperintend the adjuſtment and preſervation of the public accounts; to examine all accounts ſettled by the Auditor, and certify the balances ariſing thereon to the Regiſter; to counterſign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treaſury, which ſhall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms of all papers to be iſſued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and ſtating the accounts of the ſeveral perſons employed therein; he ſhall moreover provide for the regular and punctual payment of all monies which may be collected, and ſhall direct proſecutions for all delinquencies of officers of the revenue, and for debts that are, or ſhall be due to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Treaſurer to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to diſburſe the ſame upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treaſury, counterſigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Regiſter, and not otherwiſe; he ſhall take receipts for all monies paid by him, and all receipts for monies received by him, ſhall be endorſed upon warrants ſigned by the Secretary of the Treaſury, without which warrant ſo ſigned, no acknowlegement for money received into the public Treaſury ſhall be valid: And the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall render his accounts to the Comptroller quarterly (or oftener if required) and ſhall tranſmit a copy thereof, when ſettled, to the Secretary of the Treaſury; he ſhall moreover, on the third day of every ſeſſion of Congreſs, lay before the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, fair and accurate copies of all accounts by him from time to time rendered to, and ſettled with the Comptroller as aforeſaid, as alſo, a true and perfect account of the ſtate of the Treaſury; he ſhall at all times ſubmit to the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inſpection of the monies in his hands, and ſhall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, give bond, with ſufficient ſureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treaſury and Comptroller, in the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, payable to the United States, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the fidelity of the perſons to be by him employed, which bond ſhall be lodged in the office of the Comptroller of the Treaſury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Auditor to receive all public accounts, and after examination to certify the balance, and tranſmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificates to the Comptroller for his deciſion thereon: *Provided*, That if any perſon whoſe accounts ſhall be ſo audited, be diſſatisfied therewith, he may within ſix months appeal to the Comptroller againſt ſuch ſettlement.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be the duty of the Regiſter to keep all accounts of the recipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which ſhall have been finally adjuſted, and to preſerve ſuch accounts with their vouchers and certificates; to record all warrants for the receipt or payment of monies at the Treaſury, certify the ſame thereon, and to tranſmit to the Secretary of the Treaſury, copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjuſted as is herein directed.

And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary ſhall be removed from office by the Preſident of the United States, or in any other caſe of vacancy in the office of Secretary, the aſſiſtant ſhall, during the vacancy, have the charge and cuſtody of the records, books, and papers appertaining to the ſaid office.

And be it further enacted, That no perſon appointed to any office inſtituted by this act, ſhall directly or indirectly be concerned or intereſted in carrying on the buſineſs of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any ſea veſſel, or purchaſe by himſelf, or another in truſt for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchaſe or diſpoſal of any public ſecurities of any State, or of the United States, or take or apply to his owe uſe, any emolument or gain for negociating or tranſacting any buſineſs in the ſaid department, other than what ſhall be allowed by law; and if any perſon ſhall offend againſt any of the prohibitions of this act, he ſhall be deemed guilty of a high miſdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thouſand dollars, and ſhall upon conviction be removed from office, and for ever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States, *Provided*, that if any other perſon than a public proſecutor ſhall give information of any ſuch offence, upon which a proſecution and conviction ſhall be had, one half the aforeſaid penalty of three thouſand dollars, when recovered, ſhall be for the uſe of the perſon giving ſuch information.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER the 2d, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

Jamaica Spirits,	5s.
Antigua Rum,	4s6. a 4s9.
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Do. in caſes,	28s. a 29s.
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Loaf, do.	1s½d a 1s3.
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Cocoa,	75s. a 80s.
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Indigo, (Carolina)	4s. a 6s.
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—— Second quality,	43s6.
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Carolina Tobacco,	3d½. a 6d.
Virginia ——,	4d. a 5d

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